RAGING WATERS.

RESULTS OF THE GREAT STORM

Stoppage of Ballroad Traffic in the North and East Terrible Destruction of Property-Bridges and Houses Swept Away-Cities and Towns Submerged.

Bpecial Dispatch to the REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Pennsylvania and New
Jersey suffered heavily by the severe storm of Saturday. Travel on the New York division of the Premsylvania Ralifond was suspended, bridges and sections of track having been swept away. Five hundred passengers from New York were taken from Bristol to Philadelphia by boat. At Reading, Pa., some live stock was drowned and m any haystacks swept away. At Newton several m any haystacks swept away. At Newton several buildings were washed down and four men rescued fron trees. The factories near Trenton, N. L., bad to suspend work, and thestreets and cellars of the city were flooded. Trains on the Lehigh Valley Railrond have suspended on account of a forty-eight hours' continuous heavy rain. At Plainfield, N. J., the Grove street bridge, over Green Brook, suddenly gave way while crowded with people. Eight persons were rescued, but a number are believed to have perished. Charles Winston is missing. Demars's kindling wood factory was swept away with one man, who was rescued. Both dams at Scotch Plains are washed out. Harlem River Railroad trains are swashed out. Harlem River Railroad trains are suspended because of the heavy washout between Tremont and Harlem Hiver Railroad rains are suspensed be-cause of the heavy washout between Tremont and Fordham. The police reserves went to the rescue of the endangered families whose houses were sur-rounded by the waters. They rescued a great many. The rain caused a total suspension of through trains on the Pennsylvania and New York, Lake Erle and Western Railroads. Express trains with Newsork Lockwanna and Central Rail-Lake Eric and Western Railroads. Express trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Central Railroads of New Jersey companies were delayed four hours. An extensive land slide is reported between Rahway and Menio Park. At and near Paterson, N. J., a large number of bridges were swept away. The old Zabriskie cotton mill, at Hobokus, was washed away. The pumping-house of the Passaic Water Company is fooded. Martin Ressitur, an old man, was washed into the river and carried over the Pas-aic Falls. The streets of Jersey City and Hoboken are flooded. In the latter city meadow district was completely submerged, the residents being compelled to use boats and improvised rafts to go to and from their homes. The accumulated waters burst the sewers on the The accumulated waters burst the sewers on the Ravine road, and it will cost several thousand dollars to repair the pipes and repave the street. The pathways of Hamilton Square, in Jersey City, were washed almost out of existence. The stop-page of the local trains between Jersey City and Newark caused great inconvenience. The station in Jersey City was the scene of great confusion. The heaviest rain since 1842 fell at Tarboro', N.C., causing immense damage to crops. Bridges were swept away and the track of the Wilmington and Weldon Railread extensively damaged. A train ran into the washout and was smashed, seriously injuring Express Messenger W. D. Bryan.

NEW BRUNSWICK UNDER WATER.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 24.—The freshet was the heaviest ever seen in the Baritan River.

The lower part of the city is deluged, and property authmerged. The loss is estimated at several thousand dollars. The rainfull for fifty-eight hours was over thirteen inches on the mean level. Ail the stores and warehouses in lower Burnet All the stores and wanter is up to the counters, and the goods are floating about. People are riding through the lower streets in boats. Strong & Son, Dowing & Wehh, and Raife & Son, the last named lumber dealers, are the chief losers. The bridges over the river are considered safe, and were through all day to day with growing earling. were thronged all day to-day with crowds gazing at the flood.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—The last dam but one remaining in Green Brook, in this city, gave way at 10 o'clock last night. The flood caused by this carried away the supports of two frame build-ings over Green Brook, at Somerset street, and the ings over Green Brook, at Somerset street, and the buildings were wrecked, much of their contents being lost. A large hole was washed in the side of a four-story brick building used as a carriage factory by L. M. French. The remaining arches of the Grove-street bridge were carried away, as well as most of the other bridges between this city and Green Brook. The storm ceased at midnight. The water has fallen several feet, and all danger of further damage is over. The Grove-street Bridge cost \$8,000. The loss to the owner of the dam is estimated at \$5,000. The the owner of the dam is estimated at \$5,000. The three stone bridges on Cedar Brook were carried out and two were overflowed last night, cutting city. A lad named Fred Moore has been missing since Saturday morning, and it is supposed that he went down with the Grove-street Bridge and was lost. All the other persons reported missing have been accounted for.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.-A violent and destruc tive freshet has been caused by the recent rain storm in this city and vicinity, causing damage to the extent, it is roughly estimated, in both city and county, of \$200,000. The Assanpenk Creek which skirts the city on one side and runs through of about a mile in length and 600 yards in width From this a violent torcent rushed to the Delawar potteries, glue factories, slaughter houses, ice dwellings, barns, stables, outhouse and sheds were submerged, and many of them sent adrift. Railroad tracks, depots, and bridges on the Pennsylvania line were washed away, and travel was entirely interrupted. Small boats could be sailed around the main depot, and trains of cars were submerged up to the windows. The following are the principal sufferers in this city: Pendsylvania Railroad, \$25,000; John Taylor, \$5,000; Whitehead Rubber Company, \$10,000; Wil-Woolen Mills, \$5,000; John Winter, saloon \$5,000; John Eizenberger, glue manufacturer, \$3,000; International Pottery, \$5,000; miscellanepus, shout \$50,000. William Christopher, a boaged 17 years, while in a row-boat, was drown

DAMAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS. NORTH ADAMS, MASS., Sept. 24 .- The heavy rains resulted last night in much damage hereabouts. Two washouts occurred on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad at Shelburno Falls, delaying the Boston "sle per" six hours, and several bridges were carried away. Last night the water in the Hoose River was four feet higher than usual, but this a ternoon it has fallen fifteen inches. The new dam in process of construction at Reedsboro, by Newton Brathers, of Hollyoke, was badly damaged by water. It is estimated that it will on t \$12,000 to reg build. The Troy and Boston track at North Pownal,

Vermont, is under water. Notes of the Storm,

A washout occurred east of Yardleyville, a few ailes from Bordentown, Saturday night, on the line of the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A gang of workmen has gone to the scene of the obstruction to make repairs. Engine No. 56, which was overturned with a number of passenger cars near Kinkora, has been righted and taken out. The wall which caved in Saturday night was built in 1831.

There are reports from the lower Rappahannock

of a protracted and destructive rain atorm, by which four mills near Warels wharf, Essex County, were washed away and great damage inflicted on crops and other property. The storm did not

each more than fifty miles inward from the coast, In the vicinity of Princeton the bridges are The lumber in the lumber-yards was if a et off, mill properties are badly dar and the roadways washed out and rendered im-passable. Much live stock has been drowned, and railroad travel is suspended. The canal bridges ars wrecked in many places, and near Rocky Hill

he bank has given away. The stranded steamship Nuphar lies over a mile from shore at Scaville, N. J., on the outer bar. She has filled with water so that her fires were extinguished yesterday afternoon. The abatement of the southcast gale gives renewed hopes of saving the ship. The tag Argus arrived in the morning and is relieving the steamer of a portion of her cargo. An effort will be made to-day to get

The equinoctial storm did considerable damage in the locality of Greensboro, Mass. Numbers of culverts were washed away, and roads made im-

the streets, and running a rapid current. Many families had to be rescued in boats. A bridge and considerable of the track of the Lehigh Valley road was washed away. The less to live-stock, fences, barns, and bridges will be immense.

At Frankford, Pa., a loss of \$100,000 was incurred. At Frankford, 1.2., a loss of \$100,000 was incurred, the Globo Pre Werks losing \$20,000, Joseph Culbert's cotton milis \$20,000, and Smith & Co.'s mills \$15,000. From Frankford to Bristol, along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, there is a series of washouts. The Schurlkill River rose ten feet at Manayunk, but afterward fell six fe-L.

FOUNDERED AT SEA

A Collision and its Results-The Steame

Naw York, Sept. 24.—Captain Rogers, of the steamship Lepanto, which arrived here to-day from Hull and Southampton, reperts: September 21, 10 p. m., during a thick for, a steamer coilided with us, crossing our bows. We stopped our engines and sent out three boats. At 11:30 p. m. the boats of the Edam, three in all, arrived along-side with the assessment and care. aide with the passengers and crew. At 11:49 one of our own boats returned, bringing the chief officer of the Edam, a quartermaster, the steward, and two passengers. At 11:45 all our boats returned and were hofsted up, as were also two of the Edam's boats. Upon examining the forward compartment next the stem, discovered a large aperpartment next the stem, discovered a large aperture and stem broken, and bov plates stove in.
Got two large sails over the bows, covering the
apertures; also filled up lower fire peak
with bags of sawdust, &c. At 3:15 a. m.
was hailed by a pilot boat, and Pilot
Carroll came aboard and agreed for \$500
that the pilot boat accompany the Lepanto to port
and render any assistance necessary. We proceeded carefully and found the vessel making no
water. We passed through the debris of the foundered steamer, which had, from all appearances,
blown up on foundering. The passengers, twenty-

ion he can bestow.

The Khedive will leave Alexandria for Cairo at

Sad Railroad Accident.

Jensey Crry, Sept. 24.—The Long Branch freight train which left Jersey City at 4:30 this morning met with an accident at Amboy Junction, by which Conductor Edward Webber was killed and Engineer George Currie and Fireman Francis Burke sustained probably fatal injuries. The ac-cident was caused by the giving way of a bridge over Berry's Creek, whose foundations were over Berry's Creek, whose foundations were weakened by the heavy rains. The engine had aimost crossed the bridge, but was thrown into the stream. Conductor Webber, who was riding on the engine, was insantly crushed to death between the cab and the tender. Engineer Currie and Fireman Burke were badly scalded by steam, but managed to allesh out the beauty of the weater and were taken to form climb out of the water and were taken to a farmclimb out of the water and were taken to a tarm-house, where they received medical treatment, At a late hour to-night they were in a dying con-dition. Webber lived in Jersey City and had worked for the company thirteen years. He leaves a wife and two children. His body was recovered late to-night and taken to his late home.

Barbarism In Democratic Delaware. WILMINGTON, DEL., Sept. 24.—Seven black men, two white men, and one white boy were publicly whipped in the jall-yard at Newcastle Saturday

Patal Affray in Baltimore.
Baltimore, Sept. 24-A difficulty occurred Saturday afternoon in a saloon on Park avenue, be-tween three men named Edward H. Thompkins Martin Leschofsky, and Joseph B. Blousky, dur ing which Tompkins was severely beaten. sequently Tompkins entered a saloon in which Leschofsky and Blousky were playing pool, when Tompkins drew a revolver and shot Leschofsky dend. He fired several more shots, one of which took effect in the breast of Blousky, but which will probably not prove fatal. Tompkins was arrested

and taken to the western police station What the Agitation Stopped. New York, Sept. 24.—At the meeting of sub-scribers to the skirmishing fund, held to-day, t was stated that Messrs, Parnell, Davitt, and Dillon had requested the stoppage of the agitation on account of its injurious effect on laud league eccipts. The matter was referred, with power to

The Oregon Deadlock.
SALEM, OREGON, Sept. 23.—The Senatorial ballot to-day resulted: Mitchell, 40; Prime (Dem.), 29;
W. D. Hare, 16; scattering, 4. Three Demograts voted for Mitchell. The joint convention then adjourned till Monday.

President Arthur at Home. New York, Sopt. 24.—President Arthur remained at home during most of the day, and received a delegation from Boston, who came on to complete arrangements for the reception in that city.

Jeneral Wolseley and Admiral Seymour will be raised to the peerage in acknowledgment of their recent distinguished services in Egypt.

The Yellow Fever.
PENSACOLA, Sept. 24.—There were thirty-nine new cases of fever, and four deaths from that disease reported to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-President Arthur goes to Boston to-morrow. -Alonzo Follett, a Wali street New York broker,

has failed. -Ex-Judge Anson V. Parsons, of Philadelphia, aged 83 years, is dead.

-Henry Dundas, a Jersey City butcher, died in the county jail cell-drunk.

-Mrs. Julia Ward Howe preached at the Channing Memorial Church yesterday.

-Henry George will sail from Liverpool for New York, October 4th, in the Helvetia. -The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in

session at Baltimore last week, has adjourned. -John L. Sullivan knocked Henry Higgins out of time in three rounds, in Boston, Saturday night, -Fifteen soldiers were drowned and thirty others injured by the falling of a railroad bridge

-The wife of ex-United States Senator J. W. Flanagan died in Longview, Texas, recently, and was buried at Henderson. -A man named Porter, at Sedalia, Mo., shot his

Cause, domestic troubles. -W. F. Fackler, aged 60, a carpenter in New Or leans, was shot and killed Saturday by J. R. Riculfi

mestic trouble was the cause of it. -Bismarck has been congratulated by the entire press of Berlin on his twentieth anniversary of his entrance into the Prussian ministry.

-Hon. A. M. Sullivan lectured at Waterbury, Conn., last night on the Irish question be large audience. Mayor Kendrick presided.

-Lettie Minch, Ballast, Little Fred, Bushwhacker, Kitty Clark, and Elia Warfield were the winners at the Sheepshead Bay races Saturday. -General Sherman Inspected the Madison barracks, at Sackett's Harbor, Saturday afternooned the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, under 6 eral Willcox, which arrived a week ago from Arizona.

11 o'clock yesterday.

WILL ANNIHILATION

BE PRODUCED BY THE FIERY COMET

Strong Proof to Show That the Mysterious Strange Cannot Fall into the Sun-But It May Strike the Earth-Then What Will be the Consequences!

In Saturday's REPUBLICAN was a long article on that interesting subject, the comet, which con-tained the following startling sentence: "We may even have the comet crashing into the sun next year. What the result of that crash may be is a problem yet to be solved." The scientist attached to THE REPUBLICAN staff had his attention attracted to it, and begs to show why this can never happen. This theory has been advanced by many astronomers by the following train of de-ductive reasoning: This comet was visible in 1843, it was then lost sight of until 1880—thirtyseven years having elapsed—and suddenly be-comes again visible in 1882—an intermittent period of two and a half years of obscurity only having transpired—ergo it may reappear at any time, and traveling at the rate of 400 miles per second GO CRASHING INTO THE SUN,

of the steamship Edam were made as comfortable as possible. The captain, giving up his room to the women and the cabin passengers, made the most of our small cabin accommodations. The third engineer and an assistant engineer of the Edam were lost. The Edam belonged to the Netherlands Royal Mail line, and salled from Jersey City for Amsterdam on September 20.

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

The Khedive Going to Cairo—The War About Over.

It is said that the Grand Shereef of Mecca was deposed on account of his having had treasonable relations with Arabi Pasha.

The Khedive has offered Sir Edward Malet, the British consul general at Alexandris, the grand cross of the Order of Osmanli, the highest decoration he can bestow.

tion he can bestow.

The Khedive will leave Alexandria for Cairo at 10 o'clock this morning. He invited Admiral Seymour to accompany him, but the latter was unable to accompt his invitation.

The British troops which had been sent to occupy Ghemileh returned to Port Said after dismounting the guns of the rebels and removing their ammunition. It is not intended to keep a garrison at Ghemileh. The people there have resumed their ordinary vocations.

A solemn service of thanksgiving for the British pacification of the country was held in the Roman Catholic Church at Alexandria yesterday. The congregation was very large and included the forcign consuls, the British military authorities, and a deputation from a number of regiments. A required will be sung to-day for the victims of the marsacres, and for those killed in battle.

Said Railrond Accident.

Jensey City, Sept. 24.—The Long Branch freight from a fraction over in the marsacre in the results of the sun is variously estimated to be from a fraction over 10,000,000 miles to nearly from a marsacre fraction over the sun is variously estimated to be from a fraction over 10,000,000 miles to nearly from a fraction or party on deep and a fraction over 91,000,000 miles to nearly from a fraction over 91,000,000 miles to nearly from a fraction over 10,000,000 mile

the carth to the sun is variously estimated to be from a fraction over 91,000,000 miles to nearly 90,000,000 miles to nearly 90,000,000 miles. Of the immense heat and light which the sun gives out this planet only received an infinitesimal portion, the rest of it being diverted on other systems or else lost. Of the vast heat of the sun no conception can be formed except by a stretch of the imagination when it is considered the immense distance from the earth to the sun and that such a very small portion of its heat reaches this mundane sphere. On the 21st the comet was only 25,000,000 miles from the sun less than one-fourth the distance from the earth to the sun, and 107,000,000 miles from the earth moving away from both. Now it stands to reason that when the comet approaches to within A CERTAIN DISTANCE OF THE SUN—what that distance is is at present pure specula-

what that distance is at present pure speculation—the latter's intense heat will cause the comet
to resolve into its original gaseous elements and
pass off into space. The only effect, probably,
will be some vivid electrical disturbances. The
comet will mot even reach the corona of the sun,
but the moment it comes within its outer mantle
the disintegration will take place. This theory
can very easily be proven by a practical experiment. Bring any light, inflammable substance
before a strong fire and long before the body
reaches the flame it will be scorched, charred,
and finally ignite. This explanation will, or ought
to, reassure the timid. In the first part of this
article it was said there was more danger of
THE COMET STRIKING THE KARTH.

whipped in the jail-yard at Newcastle Saturday morning, in the midst of a driving rain. The black men took their punishment pretty much as a matter of course. Eix received twenty and one ten lashes. The white prisoners, two of whom received forty lashes, suffered exeruciating agony all through, jumping and begging for mercy. The boy's misery was pitiful, and his back was badly mutilated, although the sheriff was lenient with his blows. Two white and one black men stood for an hour in the pillory, being drenched to the skin.

Patal Affray in Baltimore.

The Comet straiking the Earth.

This can easily be explained. The earth is moving in its regular elliptical orbit at an average velocity of 68,950 miles an hour. If in the course of their travels these comet traversing space at the rate of 1,40,000 miles an hour. If in the course of their travels these two todies should cross each other's orbits, either in the same or diverse directions, there would be a collision. What the result would be is again a purely speculative question, it may be ignited by its own velocity before reaching us like a meteor or shooting star, and be dissipated in the void between heaven and earth, or its density may be so great that it may be ignited by impact we may appear the course of their travels in the same or diverse directions, there would be a collision. What the result would be is again a purely speculative question, it may be ignited by its own velocity before reaching us like a meteor or shooting star, and be dissipated in the void between heaven and earth, or its density may be so great that it may be ignited by impact we may be so the course of their travels in the void between heaven and earth, or its density mutility to be counted to the same of diverse directions, there would be a collision. What the result would be is again a purely speculative question, it may be ignited by its own velocity before reaching and begin the course of the property of the course of their travels in the void before the area of 1,40,000 miles an

MAY APPRIEND A SERIOUS CALAMITY.

Heat produces motion; motion produces heat
Two bodies, with no germs of caloric in them, can
produce heat by being rapidly aginated. Sir Humphrey Davy in 1790 demonstrated this by meiting
pieces of ice in warno by their mutual friction, and
the principle of the conservation or correlation to
forces is now established beyond a doubt, proving
that heat, when escaping from one body, only escapes to find a lodgment in another. MAY APPREHEND A SERIOUS CALAMITY.

eapes to find a lodgment in another.

Very Latest About the Comet.

The comet was again observed early yesterday morning through the clouds. It is rapidly becoming fanter, so that it was not seen researchay with the meridian instruments, although the conditions were tolerably favorable. In a brief interview with Commander Sampson the following explanation of the foregoing observations and additional information were obtained. The comet passed at a distance of 791,000 miles (roughly computed at 500,000 miles on the 22d) from the sun, which is less than the diameter of the sun, and probably the nearest approach made by any comet yet observed. It is more than probable, however, that many of the comets which approach nearest the sun are never visible. The very fact of their near approach to the sun, although it brings them near the earth, decreases the chances of seeing them. Many readers will recall the fact that during the total eclipse on May 17 last, observed in upper Egypt, a large comet was seen and even photographed mear the sun while it was eclipsed. Two photographs of the comet were taken while the sun was in eclipse within a minute and a half of each other, yet short as was the interval it was sufficient to show that the comet was moving away from the sun, Seneca relates that a similar observation was made

when, during a total eclipse of the sun, a large comet was seen near it. We may therefore fairly infer that many of these splendid meteors visit our system without becoming visible to us. As comets are liable to undergo great changes, it becomes impossible to identify them by their appearance. The spectroscope may yet furnish the means of identification, as, on the occasion of the first appearance of this comet it served to determine the direction in which it was moving. On the other hand, the plane in which each comet moves is not liable to any considerable change, and it therefore becomes possible to identify them by their path in the heavens. Comparing the elements of this comet with those of the comet of 1880 they are found to be so hearly alike as to warrant the belief that the comets are identical. The comet is now moving in a direction a little south of west and away from the earth, and will soon be invisible. Those who will rise before the sun may still see if, under tavorable conditions, about one hour HATY-THREE YEARS BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN est or higher than the sun and a trifle south of it

The Hariem Tunnel Disaster New York, Sept. 21.—William C. V. Rawson, aged 18, a telegraph operator, has been arrested on a charge of criminal carelessness. Rawson is the perator charged with being the cause of the dis aster in the Fourth-Avenue Tunnel by neglecting to telegraph ahead the fact that the Port Chester special train had entered the tunnel and thereby revented the Harlem rapid transit train from for lowing it. General Superintendent Toucy has began au investigation into the cause of the catas-

After the coroner's investigation on Saturday Coroner Herrman aunounced that he would re-quire Rawson and Robbins to give \$3,000 ball to ppear as witnesses at the inquest. He put Rood inder \$2,000 ball to appear. Mr. Schofield was illowed to go on his own recognizance. Coroner Herrman said Mr. Schofield was responsible for the act that the only man available as a brakeman or

Destroyed by Fire. Chinatown, in Susanville, Cal., was destroyed

by fire Saturday. Loss, \$150,000.

The prison at Port au Prince was burned Satur day. Twenty-seven lumates escaped. The business part of Waterford, Ont. Loss, \$75,-

William Breen, General Banneville, Dovlin & Sparks, and others were the principal sufferers as a fire in Fort Smith, Arkansas, Saturday. Loss At Branchford, N. J., near Long Branch-The

At Bernville, Pa.—Handle and bending works of Klaber & Sons, 75,000 feet of lumber, and the Evangelical Methodist Church. Loss, \$10,000.

ever for the rumor sent hence to a New York paper that the Queen was shot yesterday at Bal-

A SERIES OF EARTHQUAKES. Shaking Up Central America-Houses In

Jured-The Details. PANANA, Sept. 14.—The States of Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua have experienced since the 7th instant a series of earthquakes, widely differing in intensity as well as in locality widely differing in intensity as well as in locality. In this city the first was felt about 220 a. m. on the 7th. followed half an hour later by a second. Both shocks were general throughout the State, and were felt in Carthagens, in the State of Bolivar; in Rivas, Nicaragua, and in Greytown, Nicaragua, 150 miles from the other places named. The alarm here was great. Walls of over sixty houses were injured, but none felt, and no one was injured. The crown of the pediment of the Cathedral felt, hurling two hundred tons of masonry through the roof and into the central Cathedral fell, hurling two hundred tons of masonry through the roof and into the central square. The wide balcony of the legislative assembly also came down into the square. The offices of the Interoceanic Company, formerly the Grand hotel, were damaged to the extent of fifty thousand dollars. Aspinwall suffered less, the houses being generally of fragile materials. Probably \$250,000 will cover damages in this city, and a third of that sum in the rest of the Isthmus. The numerous shocks stock have done little damage. The loss of shocks since have done little damage. The loss of life has been trilling, one death occurring in As-pinwell and another in Gatum from falling walls. Two doctors lost their lives by jumping from windows. The people have been terribly frightened, being unused to earthquake slarms. Several of the Panama Railroad embankments were severely damaged. The cable from Aspinwall to Jamaica was broken by the first shack at a point fifty miles

GREAT STORM PREDICTED.

The North American Continent Especially To Be the Theater of Its Rayages.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, Sept. 24.-Dr. E. Stone Wig-gins, of the finance department, who some time gins, of the finance department, who some time ago predicted that the recent gale would sweep from east to west over the continent, says a great storm will strike this planet in March next. He gives this timely werning: "It will be first felt in the Northern Pacific, and will cross the meridian of Ottawa at noon (5 p. m. London time) on Sunday, March 11, 1883. No vessel smaller than a Cunarder will be able to live in this tempest. India, the south of Europe, England, and especially the North American continent will be the theater of its ravages. As all the low lands on the Atlantic will be submerged, I advise shipbuilders to place their prospective vessels high up on stocks, and farmers having loose valuables, such as hay, cattle, &c., to remove them to a place of as hay, caille, &c., to remove them to a place of safety. I ber, further, most respectfully to appeal to the honorable minister of marine that he will peremptorily order up storm drums on all the Canadian coast not later than the 20th of Febru-ary, and thus permit no vessel to leave the harbor. If this is not done, hundreds of lives will be lost and millions worth of property de-troyed."

Nominations for Congress. Ohio-Sixteenth district, A. B. Clark, Republi-

ois-Fifth district, J. S. Tichenor, Democrat lerm; M. Y. Johnson, vacancy, Democrat, Scuth Carolina—Seventh district, 142 ballots e been had, and the only change is a gain of

vote by E. W. M. Mackey from Robert Smalls. convention has adjourned to Monday. nnsylvania—Tenth district, the Democratic Rennsylvania—Tenth district, the Democratic conference for the nomination of a Congressman for me counties of Northampton, Lehigh, and part of Budlo, was held at Sellersville. The Lehigh conference method to participate in the proceedings of the conference on the grounds that the Bucks County conference were not legally elected. William Mutchler, of Easton, was then nominated by the Bucks and Northampton conferees.

Kentucky—loth District, Geo. M. Adams, Democrat, ex-clerk of the House of Representatives.

Tennessee—loth District, Wm. R. Moore declines the nomination.

Connecticut-9th District, H. H. Woodman,

The Webster Centennial.

Boston, Sept. 24.—Hon. Stephen M. Allen, of the
Webster centennial committee, has returned from New York, whither he was sent to arrange with President Arthur to visit here. The President now says he cannot visit here on October 3, the day set for the centennial, but will arrange to arrive October II and stay two days. He will be the guest of Boston and the State, through their committees, on Wednesday. On Thursday mornng he will go to Marshfield to attend the celebra tion, and return to Boston in the evening, to be the guest of the city officials, leaving for New York

Felday morning. The Webster centennial at Marshfield will consequently be postponed until the 12th to await the

President's coming. A Rloady Murder in Kentucky CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 24.—At Covington, Ky., Thomas Dodd was shot dead at 11 o'clock last night while standing in the doorway of his own residence with his young wife, whom he had married only last Sunday. Two shots were fired at him by a man who was standing with a woman mpanion on the sidewalk. The evidence points to Edward Welsh as the perpetrator of the Dodd's relations had been such that his parents desired him to marry her. Mrs. Welsh has been arrested, and admits that her husband fired the

fital shots. The officers in Covingien are confident that they will soon have Welsh in custody. The Difficulty Settled. whole frontier fixed by the international commission. The representatives here of the powers who, at the invitation of Count Corti, the Italian ambassador, had assembled to-day to discuss the Turco-Greek frontier question, dissolved their

Extraordinary Revelations Promised ARMAGH, Sept. 24.—Eight men charged with treason and felony, four of whom had only recently been liberated from Kilmainham Jail, hav een remanded. It is understood that the crown made extraordinary revelations in regard to the existence of a wide spread conspiracy,

ceting on learning of the settlement of the diffi

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

THAT New York Flower failed to bloom ,-S. J. T. JAMES T. JOHNSON, of New York, is a guest at the rlington. CLARKE MILLS, the sculptor, has been stricken

with paralysis. FRED CARTETON, of Austin, Tex., is a guest at the Metropolitan. ARTURO BRAYO and S. Armstrong, of Porto Rico,

are at the Arlington. GEORGE C. GORHAM is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. SAM SMALL ("Old Si"), of Atlanta, Ga., is a guest at the Metropolitan.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM MUTCHLER, of Pennsylvania, is a Metropolitan guest. LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. W. MEAD, U. S. N., and wife have parlors at the Riggs.

GENERAL NATHAN KIMBALL, member of the Utah Commission, is domiciled at the St. James. MISS MAY TALCOTT, & Diece of ex-Governor Seynour, is writing a history of the Seymour family LIEUTENANT J. FREEMAN, U. S. N., who has just turned from a cruise in the South Atlantic, is miciled at the Riggs. COLONEL C. G. FREUDENBURG, U. S. A., and wife

are registered at the Riggs, having just returned from an extended tour in the Eastern States, POSTMASTUR-GENERAL Howe is at Maniton Springs, Col., to regain his health, and will not come back to Washington before the lat of October. BESHOP, the Republican caudidate for governo of Massachusetts, on the night of his nomination received a congratulatory telegraph from Crapo his chief competitor for the honor. THE jotting inadvertently published in Satur-

day's REPUBLICAN to the effect that the interview of J. W. Bosler in the Philadelphia Press "was made out of whole cloth" was incorrect. Mr. Bosade manly statement as reported. GENERAL RUFUS R. DAWES, of Ohio, is making a orough canvass of his district, the 15th. His necessing good repair, and, from the present tilook, he will be returned to the Forty-eighth

Congress with an increased majority. Mr. WALTER S. MORTON, second son of the late enator O. P. Morton, was married at St. Paul. Minn., Wednesday, the 20th of September, to Miss Suric L. Thompson. Mr. Morion is a civil engi-neer by profession and a young man of great

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG hopes to be sufficiently recovered from the effects of the accident which recently befol her, to appear at the Worces-ter (Mass.) Festival te-morrow night. Mme. Anna lishop and Signer Brignoli "see are to apA WARM WELCOME

TO THE BRAVE ARCTIC SURVIVORS.

Helville, Danenhower, Berry, Noros, and Nindeman Honored by the Citizens of Washington-The Reception at the Depot and at Masonie Temple.

The elaborate preparations for the Melville Berry reception, entered upon by the citizens of Washington ten days ago, culminated Saturday afternoon in one of the grandest evations it has afternoon in one of the grandest ovations it has been the privilege of men of subordinate rank to receive at the Capital of the nation. Heroes of high distinction have been duly honored here, but it was reserved for Chief Engineer George W. Melville and Lieutenant Robert M. Eerry, with Noros and Nindemann, of the crew of the ill-fated Jeannette, to claim the highest popular honor that has ever been given to officers of the Navy. Until Thursday last it was doubtful whether Chief Engineer Melville would accept a public demonstration on account of the afflictions in his family; but late that day he telegraphed from Philstration on account of the afflictions in his family; but late that day he telegraphed from Philadelphia: "I secede to the wishes of my friends and will be on the limited express leaving here at 12:29 p. m. Saturday." Three members of the reception committee, Colonel W. H. Clapp, U. S. A.; Chief Engineer H. Lee Snyder, U. S. N., and Mr. Frank Y. Commagere went to Baltimore Saturday morning to meet the guests. They boarded the train about 3 o'clock, and were warmly greeted by Melville, who personally knew Mr. Snyder and Mr. Commagere, and the guests were briefly and gracefully addressed by Colonel Clapp. An hour's run brought the train in sight of Washington, and at 4:20 the limited express make its appearance on time at the train in sight of washington, and at the limited express make its appearance on time at the Baltimore and Potomse depot. Around this building were congregated a dense throng, all eager for a view of the returned heroes, while the reception-rooms and passagoways were crowded to their utmost capacity.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL. When the trained stopped in the depot among the other passengers in a body were soon seen the returned voyagers, and a speedy rush of those near by placed them within a circle of men who stood with bare heads in silence about them. General J. R. West, president of the Board of Commis-sioners of the District of Columbia, had been selected by the reception committee to make the speech of welcome to the party on their arrival here, and after several hearty, handshakings had been exchanged between Chief Engineer Melville and Lieutenant Berry and their friends, among whom was Lieutenant Danenhower, who preceded Melville on his return to the United States. The meeting of Melville and Danenhower for the first time since they parted in the snows of Siberia was most cordial. "Hello Dan," said Melville, holding out his hand to the tall lieutenant, who grasped it cordially, saying "George, I'm glad to see you." Noros and Nindemann, the two stout looking sailors, came in for a full share of the handshaking. They were in citizens' dress, meral West said:

I'm galet to see you." Nores and Nindemann, the two stoot isologing asinos, cause in for a full sheet and the sandshaking. They were in etitizen's desauration of the innibiaking. They were in etitizen's desauration of the people of Washington and the college of the admiral part of the and they worked on the property of the they worked of welcome. Engineer Melville and his frien's first any life feeling existed between these commands and the following the property and of which we are arreful take to be pipice in the niche of fame that all the world may envy and of which we are arreful as a bright page in the sands of men who devoted to duty, and the analysis of the sands of the American Navy has been put to the text, the borose of which the min in the sands of the

prison.

The journey of 1,500 miles, undertaken in the middle of winter, through the unpeopled wastes of Siberia, through dangers encountered, through dangers overcome, that no imagination can picture with the control of the prints at the system.

The journey of 1,509 miles, undertaken in the middle of winter, through the unpeopled wastes of Siberia, through dangers encountered, through dangers overcome, that no imagination can picture and only experience can realize, attests your gallantry and will be remembered to the advantage of your tried reputation.

Nindemann and Noros: Your deeds are not forgotten, and when the story of the Jeannette is told in future days, your names and your sufferings will bear witness that the men of the United States Navy can always be depended upon, obedient to the call of duity, whether that duty points to a conflict with the country's focs or to a struggle with the no less relentless forces of nature, [Applause,]. Gentlemen, we bid you all welcome to Washington, and we tell you that the Capital of your country will be honored by your acceptance of the hospitalities which its people now desire to offer you. Chief Engineer Melville replied: "I hope we have done our whole duty; done it as well as our assistants in this great work have done."

Lieutenant Berry then said: "I am glad to have taken part in what has been done to accomplish this resque. I started with the intention of reacting the erew of the Jeannette, and to the last gave my entire time to that end. My disappointment at the loss of the Rodgers was not so great after I learned of her inability to aid in the rescue."

The party at the depot included Hon. R. W. Thomp-on, ex-Secretary of the Navy; Hon. John Davis, Acting Secretary of State; Captain James A. Greer, U. S. N. (the former commander in the Tigros, of Melville, Brry, and Nindemann); Surgeon. General Wales and Paymaster-General Smith, U. S. N.; Colonel John M. Bacon, U. S. A.; H. D. Cooke, ir., Hallet Kilbourn, John F. Olmstead, Edmund Hudson, Scaton Munroe, Hon. John W. Thompson, Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N.; James Anglim, and all the members of the general committee, and many other distinguished citizens who had been epecially invited to be present.

to be present.

AFTER GENERAL WEST'S ADDRESS

the guests were taken charge of by Hen. John
Davis and cher members of the reception committee, and ercorted out through the depot to the
B-street front, where the elegant carringes tendered by Mr. Allison Nation were in waiting, the
leading one, assigned to Chief Engineer Melville
and Lleutenant Berry, being drawn by four gray
horses. Stretching along Sixth street for a long
distance was the militia of the District, in full dre s
uniform, standing at parade rest and headed by
the full Marine fand. The sending of the guests
and committees was but the work of a few
minutes, when the procession formed and
proceeded up Pennsylvania avenue in
the order previously announced, and thence
through F street to the Ebbit, which was bravely
dressed with many flags. The militia troops, under command of Colonel William G. Moore,
formed around the corner of Fourteenth and F,
the right resting on Ponnsylvania avenue, and
the left on F street, and saluted again as the carriages discharged the distinguished guests at the
Fourteenth street entrance to the holel. On the
entrance to the hotel was displayed a banner
bearing the words; "Welcome Arcite Sufferers,"
"Jeannette and Rodgers," Inside the Ebbit the
party proceeded to the main parlor, where considerable shaking hands and hearty personal
greetings from old acquaintances and contrades
took place, and the guests were excepted to their
rooms.

At the Masonic Temples.

AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE. AT THE MASONIC TENTUE.

If the reception and parade was grand, and worthy of the galiant men that the Capital of the Nation had so honored, that in thejevening at the hall of the Masonic Temple was a further mark of the esteem, honor, and respect in which the heroes are held. The vast hall was so densely packed that it was with difficulty that the police squad on duty was able to keep clear a narrow passage way for the guests and committe escorting them to to the platform. The arrangements were so perfect that the arrival at the hall was prompt on the time samonneed, "Sizo p. m. sharp," and as

the band had played the Russian national hymn and called upon

the band had played the Russian national hymn and called upon

HON. JOHN DAVIS TO FRESIDE.

Mr. Davis expressed his thanks for the honor of presiding over a meeting cailed for such a great purpose, and then introduced Hon. Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, the orator of the evening. Mr. Thompson was greated with hearty cheers, as also had been Mr. Davis, by the audience. He culorized the love and admiration of the American people for nerve, endurance, and energy, the qualifies that create heroes. He detailed the history of the organization of the Jeannette expedition by Mr. Bennett, and the manner in which the details of officers and selection of of crew for the vessel were made, and sp ke of this from his knowledge of the matters as Secretary of the Navy when the ship sailed in 1879. He then touchingly spoke of the history of the loss of the Jeannette and the painful journey to the block shore of Siberia, and the sail; pathetic, and heroid deaths of De Long and his followers. Next head-dressed Melville, and sketched his work, then he isuded Licutemant Berry for his march ecross the Siberian wastes to aid his comrades, and last told Nindemann and Noros of the high rank trey hold in the hearts of the American people for their hearte work. The address was frequently interrupted by hearty ro ands of applause by the audience, which was long continued at mention of the high rank they hold in the hearts of the American people for their heorie work. The address was frequently interrupted by hearty ro ands of applause by the audience, which was long continued at mention of the bronzed seamen. At the close of the address, the guests were escorted to the floor of the high routed in from tof the platform by Chnirman Davis, and the audience, re-enforced by the vast throng that poured in from the rowded street, passed along and shook hands with the men they came to honor.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

parior.
Many of the stores and houses along the route of the parade were handsomely decorated with

At the depot the crowds were immense, and along the line of murch both sides of the broad avenue were deeply lined with people who greeted the heroes with cheers as they passed. The cheering at the depot and again at the hotel was entusiastic. There were at least 20,000 people along the street. the street.

The police force won additional honors for their

The police force won additional honors for their arrangements Saturday. No disorder of any kind occurred at the depot, along the streets, at the hotel, or at the Masonsic Temple. Major Brock and Lieutenant Vernon are entitled to great credit. One of the most conspicuous visitors at the Ebbitt parlor was the sged father of Lieutenant Danenhower, whose tall figure and whitened hair attracted general attention.

The tallest guest of the evening, and probably of the audience, was Lieutenant Berry.

It was estimated that from six to eight thousand persons shook hands with the guests at the reception. Men went and brought their wives, "sisters, cousins, and aunts," and their big, wondering-eyed sons or little brothers.

The hearty, affectionate meeting at the depot between Melville and Danenhower—"George" and "Dan, old boy "puts an end to the ridiculous nonsense put affect so stupidly and false that any sill-feeling existed between their comrades.

Chief Engineer Melville and his frien."

that he ever attempted to influence any juror to vote for the government, or that he was authorized to do so. This statement is in reply to what Juror Holmead has said with reference to Mr. Fall's attempt to infl uence his vote as a juror in favor of a conviction of the defendants. This statement of Mr. Fall seems to establish the fact that the Department of Justice did employ detectives to hadow the jurors and make daily reports of their observations. This will rather startle the average American citizen as a remarkable procedure on

the part of the government in the pursuit of jus Gardeld Memorial Hospital Fund. committee on ways and means of the "Garfield Memorial Hospital," has received advices from United States Cousul Piexotto, at Lyons, France, that he has recently opened a subscription at the consulate in aid of the proposed hospital, and that 5,000 francs have been handed to him. He pro 15,000 iranes may be proposed and the sum reaches 20.00 francs (\$4,000), which amount Consul Plex.sto thinks he is sure to obtain. Mr. Solomons says there seems to be some confusion in the public

National Monument, and the Garneld Memorial Hospital.

The proposed fair in the rotunda of the Capitol is exclusively in sid of the monument fund, while the hospital board of directors, composed of Mr. Justice Miller, its president: Ex-Secretary Blaine, Senator Windom, General Sherman, General Swaim, and others, representing all the Sackes in the Union, are soliciting subscriptions for that organization, to be remitted to United States Treasurer Gilfillan, the treasurer of the fund. The hospital is not to be in any senie local, but for the benefit of the whole country. Up to the present time the moneyed value of denations to the hospital fund amount to about \$80,000.

Lieutenant Greeley Frozen In furnishes the following: The supply expe which sailed in steamer Septune from St. , Newfoundland, July 8 of this year with additional stores for Lieutenant Greeley's party returned on Saturday to St. Johna, having been unable toreach Licutenant Greeley. The vessel reports a solid fee barrier extending from Cape Inglefield to Ross Bay. Licutenant Greely's station is in latinide \$10.00. The party remained until September 5, at which date fee had formed to the depth of four inches, and to remain longer would be to remain for the winter. The Neutune was enabled to establish depots to secure Licutenant Greely's safe retreat should it become necessary a year or two hence. No auxiety for the safety of Licutenant Greely's party is entertained. It is amply supplied with stores of all kinds for at least two years. The impossibility of annually reaching the station was foreseen and provided for. stores for Lieutenant Greeley's party returned or

To Succeed General McDowell The following general order was issued Satur-day afternoon: "By direction of the President, Major-General John M. Schoffeld, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of the military division of signed to the command of the mintary division of the Pacific and the Department of California, from the lath day of October, 1882, the date upon which bowell, will, by operation of law, retire from ac-tive acretice, Major-General Schofield will repair to San Francisco, and on the day herein above-named will relieve Major-General McDowell."

Judge Black as Counsel for the Mormons Judge Jere Black, who has been here for two or three days, says that, as counsel employed by the Mormons, he is now engaged in preparing to test the constitutionality of the act passed by Congress at it last session creating the Utah commission.

Base-Ball Saturday. At Cincinnati-Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 1. At Providence-Providence, 4; Worcester, 0. At Boston-Troy-Boston game postponed, At Pitisburg-Morning game, Louisville, 13; Aleghany, 3. Afternoon game, Alleghany, 7; Louis

At Cleveland-Chicago, 8 : Cleveland, 0.

At Buffelo-Buffelo, 15; Detroit, 1,

TWO BRAVE OFFICERS

AND THEIR ALLEGED DIFFERENCES.

An Interesting Talk With Chief-Engineer Melville Relative to the Story of an Unpleasantness Existing Between Illuself and Lieutenant Danenhower.

Chief Engineer Melville passed Saturday even-Chief Engineer Netwise passed saturday even-ing quietly at the Ebbitt, and shortly after mid-day yesterday a representative of The Kirventi-can called at his room and questioned him con-cerning the various publications that have been made as to a disagreement between himself and Lieutenant Danenhower, as well as in relation to certain points that have been in dispute relative to the search for Captain De Long. He spoke as

"You ask me in what way I parted with Danenhower on the other ride, at Yakuta? Well, our paring was pleasant and agreeable, and there was nothing in it to give rise to the stories that have been circulated."

"Did you send a number of messages to friends in this country?"

"No. I gave him very few, if any, messages.

Scenes and incidents.

The address of welcome at the depot was delayed for a little time by the noise from the locomotives near, which provented anyone from being heard, described the relational properties of the locomotives near which provented anyone from being heard, described the relational properties. The local properties will arise the telegrams have been dead to the Jeannette, who came home with Lleuionant Danenhower, and who now keeps a faundry opposite will arise the telegrams of the avenue near Thirteenth street when he was discovered by Mr. Meiville, who beekoned blim. Tong started out, when a watchful mounted policeman started to run him back, but Meiville stood up in the carriage and made him come on, and, raising his hat, greeted the Celestial survivor warmly. As the next carriage passed Lleutenant Danenhower hauled him in with himself and Nindemann and Noros. Tong was afterward corresponding to the second cutter. It was evidently the impression of the department that De Long was all right, and that Chipp's boat was missing. When I received these telegrams I said to L'euieant parior.

Vany of the stores and houses along the route more I received telegrams from the Navy Depart-ment directing me to spare neither pains nor ex-pense in fitting out an expedition to look after the safety of the second cutter. It was evidently the impression of the department that De Long was all right, and that Chipp's boat was missing. When I received these telegrams I said to L euten-ant Danenhower: 'Dan, I am going north again, You take the rest of the people and go south.' I had been particularly directed to send the sick and the frozen men to a warmer climate, and I gave Lieutenant Danenhower a written order to gave Lieutenant Danenhower a written order to proceed southward at once, and was particular to mention by name each man who was to accom-pany him, and further directed him to communicate as often as practicable with the Secretary of the Navy. We got everything ready and our sleds loaded up. We said good-by, and Danenhower and I kissed each other when we bade each other

"What were the two pictures you sent back by him. Photographs?"
"No, they were two sketches made by an exile of the hut they occupied at Verkerans! interior and exterior views of the he."

"Then there is absolstery of ill feeling

and exac

such a search during the winter months, and even granting that Chipp's party had reached the shore, it does not add much to the probability of finding their bodies. They would be covered deep under the snow, and I might have stood directly over them without knowing it. In the summer the snow melts in the back country, and huge volume of water, mixed with sticks, ice, and other debris, rushes down with a force sufficient o sweep everything before it miles out to sea, and would remove every vestige of the boat and its oc

"How do you regard the proposed investiga-

"So far as I can see it is the result of newspaper talk. Under the practice of the department the same result would have been reached without any action by Congress, since when a ship, or even a boat, has been lost it has always been the rule of the department that such loss should be investi-gated thoroughly at the earliest practicable moment. I have no idea of how the court of inquiry will be constituted, or when it will be convened. I expect to make my report to the Secretary in a day or two, and think it probable I will be called before the court when it assembles. I think Lieutenant Daneshower's testimony will agree with mine, although I have had nothing to say to him on this subject since my return to the United States. Yes, I will be out nearly all the afternoon. 'Dan' is coming round for me in his carriage, and we are going to drive out and see

poor Jack Cole' at the Insane Asylum. DEPARTMENTAL DOINGS. Another Bond Call-Indian Affairs-Pen-

sions-New Ranks. Ninety-four pension certificates were on Saturday prepared for the signature of the Secretary of the Interior. The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized

The Comptroller of the Currency as summer to the First National Banks of Grand Island, Neb., and Wahoo, Neb., to commence business with a capital of \$50,000 cach, and has extended the cor-parate extence of the First National Bank of Dunville, Ind., to September 23, 1902.

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs has resived a telegram from Agent McQillicudy, of the

relived a telegram from Agent acquineday, of the Pine Ridge Agency. Dakota, stating that Black Wolf and 200 Cheyennes would to-day leave for Fort Keegn, Dakota. The agent asys that they are in good spirits but want change of climate, and will commit no depredations on route.

The following postmasters were appointed by

The following postmasters were appointed by
the President Saturday: Theodore E. Clapp, at
White Pigeon, St. Joseph County, Michigan; J.
Allen Myers, at Bryan, Brazos County, Texase
Benjamin F. Bryant, at La Crosse, La Crosse
County, Wisconsin; Nathan Cole, at Sheboygan,
Sheboygan County, Wisconsin,
We have received from Han, W. B. Theopen, the popular and efficient superintendent of the ratiway mail service, a pamphlet presenting in a condensed form the schedule of the great through all way post office lines of the United States, howing the time between terminal offices, and somections with most important cities not directly on main lines. It is a valuable work not only of the post-office efficials, but to the business rouses as well.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has given otice that the principal and accrued interest of notice that the principal and accrued interest of the following bonds will be paid at the Treasury on the 23d day of December, 1882, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day, viz; Reptered bonds of the acts of July 14, 150, and Lanuary 20, 1871, continued during the pleasure of the Government, under the terms of elreular No. 22 dated May 12, 1881, to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, from August 12, 1881, as follows: Fifty dollars, No. 351 to No. 1822, both inclusive; \$100, No. 7101 to No. 1222, both inclusive; \$500, No. 3501 to No. 1822, both inclusive; \$500, No. 4501 to No. 2700, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 4126 to No. 5776, both inclusive; \$0,000, No. 1820, to No. 1801, both inclusive; \$30,000, No. 1801 to No. 2711, both inclusive; \$30,000, No. 2211, both inclusive; \$30,000, No. 523 to No. 603, to No. 1601, inclusive; \$30,000, No. 523 to No. 603, to No. inclusive; total, \$250,000,000. 6003, both inclusive; total, \$20,000,